

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

In view of the fact that everything is now much cheaper than it has been in the past, we have decided to furnish our subscribers with the INTELLIGENCER at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars if paid at the end of the year.

In doing this we do not intend to reduce the size of our paper, nor to pay less attention to it, but will endeavor to make it better than it has been heretofore, and to receive large additions to our subscription list. We ought to have at least twenty-five hundred readers in Anderson County, and hope that our friends will help us to secure that number very soon. In making this change in price, we have put the paper down to the lowest possible margin, and must have the money in advance. We could not afford to publish at this price upon any other plan. We hope all of our subscribers will at once come in and pay up their arrears and renew at our reduced rates for another year. The following gentlemen are our authorized agents, and payments made to them will be accredited by us:

Pendleton—Dr. P. H. E. Sloan.
Equality—John M. Glenn.
Bell—J. W. Poore.
Honea Path—M. T. Elgin.
Pendleton Factory—H. P. Sitten.

The House of Representatives, by a very decided majority, defeated the Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make Judges elected hereafter hold their commissions for life or good behavior. It was a bad day's work.

The European war is progressing slowly, with slight advantages to the Russians, and peace is still talked of, though the Porte has decided to refer the whole question to the Turkish Parliament, which is rather an unfavorable indication for any other settlement than at the point of the bayonet.

The Legislature adjourned on last Thursday to meet again on the 10th of January. A great deal of business has been transacted, and when the body re-assembles its most important business will be the settlement of the public debt. It is not thought the coming session will occupy more than one month.

Honest John J. Patterson has been quite ill in Washington during the past week, from nervous prostration, caused by the excitement and worry over the incidents connected with his Senatorial life and the prosecutions now hanging over him in this State. His relatives and friends were summoned to his bedside several days ago in the expectation of his speedy death. He has, however, not accommodated their expectations, and is slowly improving, although he is very weak. Patterson is not one of the kind of men to be killed by the stings of a conscience—he has not enough of this commodity to hurt him.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 88 to 23, passed the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of this State so as to require a minimum tax for educational purposes of two mills, and the joint resolution will become law. This action seems to us wise and proper. The measure had been adopted by the people, and the faith of our party was pledged to it, and outside of these considerations it was good policy and expedient to adopt it. The free school is the most important of all institutions to the masses of our people, and should, above everything else, be liberally fostered. We have never known any country to have too much money spent in education. Two mills can be most advantageously used, and after a number of years will show the most satisfactory results in the increased prosperity and education of our people.

A most brutal murder was committed on last Thursday night near Sims' Cross Roads, in Abbeville County. Mr. George Franklin, aged seventy years, and his sister, who was a little younger, were living alone together, and were found dead on Friday morning with their heads terribly beaten up. The house had been broken open and searched for money, it is supposed, but no money was obtained by the robbers, as it has been found in the house since the murder. A penmanship club was found on the floor with hair and blood upon it, and the place from which it was cut, some three hundred yards distant, was also discovered, and tracts leading to and from it were measured. A large number of arrests have been made, and great excitement prevails. Trial Justices Tarrant and Rogers are investigating the case with a jury of inquest, and no effort will be spared to discover the guilty parties. The crime is a most fearful and diabolical one.

We publish this week the article from the New York Times published in the Register a short time ago without comment, on account of which Senator Crittenden made an attack upon the Register in the State Senate. This course of the Senator was, to our mind, very unequal for correct an error in it he could have done so in any paper in the State as effectually as in the Senate, and with much better taste. Senator Crittenden has been very much criticized by the press of the State, and justly so, for whenever the press of any country is so servile as to present only its own comments upon men or measures, it is of little value, and cannot be relied upon. It was right and proper that the people should be informed by receiving the various views presented about the Patterson case, and the Register only did its duty in giving the people both sides of the case. No public man can complain if his actions are capable of being construed in different ways, and if Col. Crittenden has been misrepresented by the New York Times, it is because his report and vote on the Patterson case are so inconsistent with the proprieties of the case as to open the way for his political enemies to make this kind of an attack upon him.

CHRISTMAS.

The day to which we ascribe this name has again come and gone, and of the vast numbers who participated in the annual season of merriment which it inaugurates, it is probable that very few have thought of the event it commemorates, or of the incongruous manner in which it is observed. Christmas had its origin as a Church festival, to commemorate the nativity of our Saviour, and was not established until after the beginning of the second century, some attributing it to Telesphorus, who flourished in the reign of Antonius Pius, between the years of 138—161 after Christ; but the first certain traces of the festival are found in the time of the Roman Emperor Commodus, who ruled from 180 to 192 after Christ.

For many years it was observed at different periods of the year by persons according to their belief as to the time of the birth of Christ; hence the periods ranged from April or May, which is generally believed to be about the time of the nativity, to December. Later years, however, have settled upon the 25th day of December for the observance of this festival, although it is almost certain that Christ was not born in December; and it may be a surprise to many who have not examined the subject to learn that it was fixed for this period to accommodate the prejudices and opinions of the heathen world. Yet, we are told that this had much to do with the selection of the date, for the nations of the North who exercised so much influence over all Europe, celebrated the Winter solstice which occurs on the 21st of December as the great Yule Feast, which they claimed was the period at which the "fiery sun wheel" began to return and invigorate the earth with its warmth.

The Church attempted, by locating the Christmas festival so near the time of this feast, to absorb and control the heathen by the Christian festival, and it is contended that this attempt was largely successful. The establishment of Christmas as a Church feast was followed by still others, and contributed much towards having the periods of these festivals arranged for fixed times.

The Roman Catholic Church celebrates the day by three masses—one at midnight, one at day-break and one in the morning. The English and Lutheran Churches also observe the day by a special service, but the other Protestant Churches and the Baptist Church do not recognize it as a Church festival. All, however, in Europe and America recognize it as an occasion of social feasting, recreation and pleasure. It was at first observed for twelve days, extending to the coming of the 6th of January, and this circumstance gave rise to and marks what we sometimes hear called "The Twelve Days," though this is more properly attributed to the feast of Yule to which we have referred. The long Christmas of the long ago has, however, very much subsided, and it is nowhere observed, we believe, for a longer term than one week now, and in most communities the holidays do not last so long. It is an important social period, and whatever views may be entertained of it as a Church festival, there is no difference of opinion as to the fact that it is beyond a doubt the most pleasant, and, if moderation in its enjoyment is observed, we may add the most profitable week in the year. By ceasing from toil we can enjoy the society of our family gatherings and the annual meeting of friends which it insures, thereby promoting friendships and contributing to mutual improvement.

THE BORDER TROUBLE.

For some time past great excitement has prevailed in and around El Paso County, Texas, owing to the contention between the Mexican-born subjects and other citizens of that portion of the State, growing out of the following facts: "The Mexicans in the vicinity of El Paso are governed by juntas, or gatherings of the people, and whatever these gatherings resolve is the common law. Long since the salt lakes near El Paso and became the common property of salt, and were declared public property. But they were really under the hand of the State, and when a gentleman at Austin, with Mr. Howard as his agent, proposed to make these lakes a private possession by taking them up under the laws of the State governing the location of lands, popular opinion rebelled against this unaccustomed mode of doing things at that quarter, and the juntas declared that they would not recognize the State's right of a long common law. These laws to the contrary notwithstanding, Howard, of course, contended for his rights, the Mexicans found a willing leader and champion in his enemy, Louis Cardo, a Jew, who was organized into a gang led to another, and all resulting in the disgraceful broil which culminated in the death of Cardo at the hands of Howard and the birth of a feeling which may never be allayed. The Mexicans put down by force and with bloodshed."

The Sheriff of the County, with a small posse of Texas Rangers, were endeavoring to preserve order and enforce the rights of property under the laws, but were menaced by a strong force of the Mexican citizens, and besieged in such a vigorous manner as to compel them to surrender on the 18th inst. On the following day Gen. Sheridan received the following telegram from Capt. Blair, commandant at Fort Bliss:

"The Texas Rangers at San Elizario surrendered yesterday morning. Judge Howard, agent for the salt mines, and Atkinson and McBride, rangers, were sick, and the rest of the rangers disarmed and liberated. The rangers are now at Fort Bliss, opposite El Paso, Mexico, and the mob dispersed. No help was given to the mob from the Mexican side or the river. The mob was composed entirely of native-born citizens."

Gov. Hubbard telegraphed to the Secretary of War confirming the surrender of the Rangers and the shooting of Howard, Atkinson and McBride. Gov. Hubbard said: "The balance of the State is in a state of peace. The Mexicans are now in the hands of the United States forces, who were under your orders marching to their relief. We have information of the bodies of Mexican citizens participating in this massacre."

The two dispatches do not agree in their statement of facts, and show the excitement which prevailed. The United States troops have, however, arrived, and order has been restored, without further bloodshed. The rioters will, no doubt, be severely dealt with, if they have not fled from the country.

The gin-house of Mr. Ferrell Mitham, five miles south of Laurens, was burned the 17th inst., with 68 bales of cotton,

DEATH OF DR. REYNOLDS.

Rev. James Lawrence Reynolds, D.D., Professor of Latin and Roman Literature in Furman University, departed this life on last Wednesday morning, after a brief illness from neuralgia of the heart. Dr. Reynolds was one of the purest gentlemen, as well as one of the most accomplished scholars of our State, and his sudden demise has been heard with sincere regret throughout our whole State. A native of South Carolina, he has shared the honors as well as the trials of our commonwealth, and has contributed much to its literature and learning. Dr. Reynolds was a son of George N. Reynolds, Esq., of Charleston, and was born March 17th, 1812. He graduated at the Charleston College, and afterwards at Newton Theological Seminary, and returned to this State as pastor of the Columbia Baptist Church. He was afterwards President of the Georgetown College, in Kentucky, which Rev. B. Manly, Jr., is now the presiding officer. Dr. Reynolds afterwards filled several professorships in our State University, and remained in this work as one of the most efficient members of the faculty until the University went into the course pursued by the B. A. S. S., upon which he resigned and accepted a Professorship in Furman University. As an orator Dr. Reynolds was forcible, elegant and eloquent; as a writer he was classical, clear and pleasant; as a scholar he was profoundly erudite, and as a gentleman, he had no superior. A useful life has been terminated, and it will be difficult to fully supply the important sphere that has been made vacant.

England is greatly concerned over the prospect of a settlement of the Russo-Turkish war, which will prove disastrous to her interests, and is preparing to avert the calamity which threatens her Eastern interests. An extra session of Parliament has been called for the 17th of January, and the whole nation seems greatly excited. The discovery that Prussia and Austria are friendly to Russia, and that they will not interpose to prevent the consummation of a peace upon the terms offered by Russia has placed a new aspect upon the English situation, and for the first time in centuries, Great Britain finds herself not only slightly by the powers of Europe, but sees that a peace is about to be effected upon terms which destroy her practical monopoly of the Dardanelles and opens the way for further serious losses, and that she is not to be consulted in the matter at all. It is impossible to predict what course England will pursue, but in any event it is pretty safe to predict that whatever policy she may adopt British interests will suffer. The only wonder is that she has not perceived this sooner. For once she has been entirely overreached in diplomacy, and now that the injury has been virtually accomplished she begins to act to remedy it, as she should have done months ago to prevent it.

Marshal McMahon, the President of the French Republic, has at last yielded to the inevitable, and formed a republican cabinet, in conformity with the wishes of the people of France as expressed at the recent elections, and through their representatives in the Assembly. It is now certain that the peace and existence of the Republic have been saved.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

The Gallant Gordon brings the Lordly Conkling to His Sense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14. Mr. Conkling's strut and insolence in the Senate has increased since his recent victory on the New York nominations. A sharp altercation occurred in executive session this afternoon between him and General Gordon, of Georgia, which led to grave personal consequences. The latter Senator was on the floor calling for the report which the Committee on Commerce had directed Spencer, of Alabama, to make on the nomination of Smith as collector of Mobile, and what a worthy has been endeavoring to suppress, in order to prevent the case from becoming a vote. Conkling came to the rescue of his henchmen by calling out in loud and pompous tones, "Go on with the calendar!" General Gordon rebuked this rude interruption, by remarking that he was conducting the public business, and that the Senator from New York had no right to give out of order, and that President Conkling affected not to hear this remark, and asked the Senator from Georgia to repeat his remark. Conkling replied that if the Senator from Georgia stated that he was not a member of the Vice President, he stated what was not true. Gordon at once retorted that he had said. Whereupon Conkling repeated again, speaking hypothetically, "that if General Gordon stated that he was not a member of the Vice President, he stated what was not true." Very well, said Gordon, we will settle it here. "No," retorted Gordon with emphasis, "we will settle it here." This scene was of course, highly exciting.

At a later hour of the day Judge Thurman undertook to play the part of peacemaker, and made some remarks assuming that the two Senators had misunderstood one another, and that a friendly resolution was intended by Mr. Conkling, but it would seem that his pacific explanation of the affair had not been authorized by either party, for both Senators were protesting against it, and Mr. Conkling had privately stated that Mr. Conkling had privately stated that he intended no reflection upon General Gordon's veracity, but up to this time the affair is unsettled. General Gordon has refused to see reporters who have called on him to furnish any statement on the subject, and above is derived from authentic sources.

It is pretty certain that Mr. Conkling's insulting tone toward the Democratic Senator will not be permitted to go on in this manner, and that General Gordon is by nature pacific, but in his resolute as he is uniformly courteous to all persons who are gentlemen.

The following is the comparative cost statement for the week ending December 21, 1877: Not receipts at all United States ports during the week, \$29,952; same week last year, 166,750; total to this date, 2,117,367; to same date last year, 2,869,745. Exports for the week, 351,860; same week last year, 160,060; total to this date, 979,431; to same date last year, 1,172,066. Stock at all United States ports, \$26,011; same time last year, 94,169; interior towns, \$1,000; same time last year, 161,249; at Liverpool, \$30,000; same time last year, 493,000; American fleet for Great Britain, 24,000; same time last year, 400,000.

The election in Union county on the 19th inst., to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. H. Wallace, resulted in the election of R. W. Shand by a handsome majority over an Independent candidate.

THROUGH NORTHEAST GEORGIA.

What a Hambling Andersonian Saw and Heard.

POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

All through this section of Georgia there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of the finest kind of pine timber. The steam mill are beginning to play upon it, however, and will, after awhile, cause a sensible diminution of the supply. A remarkable fact connected with the forests of this country is the growth of pine, standing with their lofty tops on the mountains as well as in the valleys. Everywhere the pine is regarded with no disparage by the land purchaser. Even the black-jack, where it is grouped with the lofty pine, is not objected to. At Rockmart is a fine slate quarry, which is being extensively worked. Many of the houses have been covered with this material.

FINGER BOARDS IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Approach to the comparatively useless discussion progressing in our County on the subject of baptism, we gathered up in our travels two pleasing reminiscences of the silent but powerful working of a spirit of liberalism between the members of Christ's family of different denominations, even in the Baptist State of Georgia; for it is claimed by the members of that denomination in Georgia that their membership is equal to that of all the other denominations. Whether this is strictly correct or not, our observation in passing through some six Counties of the northern portion of the State convinces us that they are largely in the ascendency. But as a pleasing evidence of the tolerant and liberal spirit which is beginning to make itself felt in our sister State, is the fact that in Dr. Russell's neighborhood it was proposed to build a new Baptist Church, to take the place of the old and dilapidated building in which they had so long worshipped. They were scarcely able unaided in these tight times to bear the whole expense themselves, and as there was a considerable nucleus of Methodist brethren in the neighborhood, some of them wealthy, it was proposed to combine the two denominations in a joint effort to build a new house of worship. The terms of agreement were soon satisfactorily adjusted, and the result was the erection of one of the neatest country churches we saw on our route. Naturally enough, they immediately formed a Union Sabbath School, which was eminently successful. When the next meeting of the Association took place, it became necessary for the brethren of Antioch Baptist Church to report a flourishing Sabbath School, "undenominational" in its character. The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported unfavorably on the Antioch Union School, and condemned it as inconsistent with Baptist principles. This report led to a warm and animated discussion as to the great question of Union Sabbath Schools, where the circumstances of the people seem to require it; and it is believed that if a square vote had been made for the Association, the Antioch Sabbath School would have stood forth with undimmed lustre. On the other hand, when the Conference of the Methodist Church met, the circuit-rider reported a flourishing Union Sabbath School at Antioch. The Presiding Elder publicly condemned such an organization. Antioch Church and Antioch School—half Baptist and the other half Methodist—was thus subject to a cross-fire from both directions; but we are gratified to say that Antioch Church and Antioch Union School still lives and flourishes notwithstanding, and that, too, without the sacrifice of any essential principle of salvation held by either party.

Take another case. In the Hickory Flat neighborhood, where Mr. Gaines resides, there is a Presbyterian Church of respectable membership, but no Methodist Church. The old church was needing to be repaired, and the proposition was made to the Methodist brethren that if they would assist, they could have the use of the church for their church meetings, provided they did not conflict with the appointed times of the Presbyterians. These terms were accepted, all united in the repair of the church and grave-yard, and soon a Union Sabbath School was organized, and successfully carried out. The masses of the people see clearly that there is no sufficient reason for wrangling and quarrelling between the different denominations—that the points of disagreement are greater than the points of agreement. On essentials, unity; on non-essentials, diversity. Sooner or later this principle will pervade the religious world.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

"Then you were pleased with Georgia. Would you recommend emigration to that famed region?" We answer, No! While we are free to say that if any of our South Carolina friends find that it is best in their case to change homes, we do not hesitate to say, try Georgia. Take the limestone belt of counties, lying in the northwest corner of that great State, and we know of no more inviting region in the whole South. Productive lands, salubrious climate, inexhaustible mines, fine water-power, a world of timber, every natural inducement to the sturdy emigrant. We think, however, that the crops of Anderson County will average high with those of any of the counties through which we passed. With the proposed change in the fence law soon to be inaugurated in Anderson County, where a man is well settled and prospering as a farmer, he had better remain at his old Carolina home. We found old South Carolinians everywhere in Georgia, but none but turned with filial affection to the memory of the old mother State. Indeed, it is questionable whether there was greater joy even in our old State at our political deliverance than was evinced by the people of our noble sister State, and while it is true that many of the old Carolinians who migrated to that region of Georgia in its earlier settlement, and some even at a later period, have been greatly benefited in material advantages by the change, yet the most auspicious day for emigration has passed, and the people of both States alike have the same kind of difficulties to overcome in the new order of things. There, as well as here, the great lesson to be learned is to cultivate less land, and make it more productive. In the Cherokee purchase the whole country was originally surveyed into forty acre lots, which, at a

day not far distant, will become an important factor in the future development of that country. So, after our fence laws have been so changed as to fence the stock rather than the crops, it would be well for the landholders of Anderson to pursue a similar policy—cut up their farms into small plats, and invite a good class of settlers from every region of the world, by offering the most favorable inducements.

Georgia, perhaps more than any other Southern State belonging to the Cotton Belt, is enriched by her mines of iron ore, gold, mica, copper, slate, &c. In the limestone region, the burning and preparation of lime will, at no distant day, become an important branch of industry. Her timber and water-power unsurpassed, her soil fruitful, and climate salubrious, Georgia presents the richest attractions to the intelligent emigrant. Factories are springing up in every direction. Away among the hills of Chattooga County is one of the most successful cotton factories in the South. It is called Tryon Factory, and this brand of cloth and thread is popular wherever tested. Hundreds of yards of cloth are wove every day, and hundreds of hands employed in its management, mostly women and children. The slate quarry at Rockmart, in Polk County, is a wonderful work of nature. The whole of the interior of the mountain seems to be filled with this valuable mineral. Hands are employed daily in excavating and preparing it for the various uses to which it may be applied. For roofing houses the slate requires the most skillful preparation. Swiss workmen are employed exclusively, and after taking out the slate in convenient blocks, they skillfully rive out the slate in proper shape for roofs of houses.

Towers' Patent Plow is attracting a good deal of attention in Georgia among farmers, and took the highest premium at the late State Fair. This Mr. Towers is a son of Col. John Towers, formerly of Anderson, and lives at Rome, Ga. The plow possesses some advantages over every other patent that we have seen in its adjustability to all kind of work, and all kinds of plows.

FINE WATER-POWER. The finest water-power that we ever beheld is to be found at the head of the Auhalee Creek, in Polk County. The creek bursts through a gorge in the mountains with an abrupt fall of sixty or seventy feet. The wall of mountain rock rises perpendicularly nearly a hundred feet high, enclosing the mill-site on all sides but one, leaving a beautiful roadway of easy grades in that direction. At the foot of this fall is a level space of an acre or more, affording ample room for a wool factory, merchant mill, cotton gin, &c. The building for the factory is designed for both cotton and wool, constructed of solid rock, three stories high. The water for the wheel is conveyed by a race constructed along the rocky sides of the mountain—first to the wool factory now in operation, thence to the merchant mill, cotton gin, &c. This wonderful water-power is owned by an enterprising and wealthy gentleman, Mr. Hightower, who proposes at an early day to attach a cotton factory. We called his attention to the new factory of our friend, Col. F. E. Harrison, and urged Mr. H. to visit Carolina and see its operation for himself, which we think he will do.

T. H. R.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Fearful Scene in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, December 20.

An explosion occurred at ten minutes past six o'clock this afternoon in the immense case which occupies the corner of Straus, at 63 Barclay street, which extends in the shape of an L to College Place. The boiler was under the side-walk on the Barclay street side and burst, having gone up in the air, and scattering the wreck in all directions. Over 150 girls were employed at the time in the building. The wall fell in a few minutes after the explosion. A policeman, on duty near the building, says: "I saw the whole thing, the boiler went up high, and fell into the street. The street was filled with screaming people. There were about two hundred at work. I rushed to the police station and gave the fire alarm. Several girls jumped from the top of the building into the fire, and several girls were blown through the roof. Fifty-six wounded and one dead were reported at the Chambers Street Hospital at 6.45 p. m. A number were also sent to the Bellevue Hospital. The estimate estimated that the wounded reached one hundred and twenty-five. Of the two hundred and seventy-five employed in the factory but few escaped uninjured. The number of dead is uncertain until the wreck is cleared away. The girls were under control at 6.30 p. m., and by 6.45 p. m. only a dense smoke surrounded the ruins.

Mr. Greenfield, owner of the factory, gave no idea how many were in the building. He thought about 110, and that of these about 50 escaped by the College Place entrance, and a small number got through the skylights and walked over the roofs and got down the skylights. The bookkeeper, who was on the Barclay side of the building, was blown out through the window to the street and badly cut on the head. Several jumped from the second story and escaped with slight injuries. Several girls were blown out of the building on the sidewalk below.

No fair estimate of the loss of life can be given to-night. The parties employed in the factory were principally young girls and boys from eight to twenty years of age. Owing to the approach of the holidays a double force was employed, one working the day and the other at night. The force was changed at 5 o'clock, and the fact of the explosion occurred at ten minutes past that hour renders it still more difficult to know how many or who are the victims.

Greenfield's loss is \$100,000. No. 63 Barclay street was a frame building with a slight store on the first floor, the upper floors being devoted to the factory. The family got out safe, when French remembered having left \$10,000 in United States bonds in a bookcase on the second floor. Roundman Joe McGill, of engine 32 and Roundman Coffee, of engine 32, of the precinct, volunteered to go in to fight the flames. The flames and smoke were bursting out of the building. They climbed up on the awning and entered the building, and rescued a package of papers and came out. The package was found not to contain the bonds, and on time they entered through the flames and smoke and brought out the bonds in a bundle of cloth. The greatest escape of life was made by a young girl employed in selling and advertising certain packing candles on the first floor over the boiler. None of those are known to have escaped. The total loss will probably be a quarter of a million, and there must be fifty bodies in the ruins.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Approved by the Governor. The following is a complete list of the acts and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor:

1. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to charter the Greenville and Augusta Railroad Company," passed March 1st, 1877.

2. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower E. A. Fairly to establish and maintain gates across certain public roads in Orangeburg County."

3. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, to furnish pay certificates for the

AFTER THE BATTLE.

What Butler and Patterson Have to Say of It.

From the Washington Post, December 19th.

A reporter of the Post met Senator Butler, of South Carolina, on the avenue yesterday, and asked him how the people of his State felt towards Senator Patterson. He replied:

"The people generally certainly feel more kindly towards him than they did. They feel like letting him alone."

"What do you mean, Senator, by letting him alone?"

"Let the law take its proper course and give him a fair show. Not to withhold from him the justice, and to let him have every other department of the government at once."

"Has his course towards you led to this change of sentiment?"

"No doubt it has, to a very large extent."

"Some of the newspapers have accused you of using your influence, Senator, to stop legal proceedings against Senator Patterson."

"Those papers misinterpreted me, not to use a more severe term. I made no effort of the kind, and did not see the Attorney General during my visit to the State. I had nothing whatever to do with the judicial proceedings against Patterson. I refused to hear the charges passed on the Legislature against him to the United States Senate, and I would do the same thing again. Patterson's motive in his course towards me may have been to conciliate public opinion, but I would be an ungrateful dog not to appreciate his assistance, no matter what his motive was. I think it was out of place to ask me to lay those charges before the Senate. I will not sacrifice my manhood for political friends or enemies either. There was never the shadow of a compromise in my mind in kind between Patterson and myself, but he acted fairly towards me, and I shall not fail to return it."

"Your visit to South Carolina, then, had no reference to the Patterson case?"

"None whatever. I have not interfered in it one way or another, and do not intend to. I shall do my duty to my party and my State, as I see it, and I will leave the judiciary to deal with Patterson's case."

"And Senator Patterson is likely, then, to have a fair trial?"

"Yes. Public sentiment in South Carolina is much changed towards him, and the people are in favor of giving him a fair trial."

SENATOR PATTERSON'S ACCOUNT.

The reporter also made a call on Senator Patterson at his residence on Eleventh street. The Senator was reclining on a lounge in his parlor, and traces of his recent severe attack were apparent in his face. He was suddenly attacked last Saturday night while alone in his library, and for awhile his condition was regarded as critical. After saying he had improved very much, the Senator laughingly added:

"I was very much reduced in health and strength. I got down in weight to 120 pounds, but what else could you expect with everybody fighting me? Here they would attack me in the streets of South Carolina, and sending requisitions after me, and at the same time the Executive was pitching into me here. And nobody to help me. The Democrats would have helped me, but they dared not. If Senator Patterson had helped me, the cry would have been raised 'that's a bargain.' That cry was raised 'anyhow when I voted for Butler.'"

"Seriously, Senator," inquired the reporter, "was there any kind of an understanding that vote of yours?"

"No, sir, there was not. Why, I said last spring I intended to vote for Gen. Butler. I made no secret of it then. I have a letter just received from Senator Lowry, of New York, in which he says that he remembers me telling him last spring I would vote for Butler. I met him one night accidentally, the first time I had seen him for fifteen years, and he writes me that in that conversation I said I intended to vote for Butler. Until Butler came here I hadn't seen him but once in four years."

"What induced you to vote for Gen. Butler, Senator?"

"It was a question of principle, of right and wrong. I never believed, and do not think now, Hampton was elected, but his Legislature was legal. He had a majority of returning board members. During that contest I telegraphed to Chamberlain night after night to get a majority, and I told him that I would support him. But he was stubborn, and contended that a majority of 116 members was composed of 124 members. He could have got a majority on the returning board majority by throwing out Story and putting another man in his place."

"By changing one man on the returning board?"

"Yes, but he wouldn't do that. He said he would not do it. I told him to let them talk; that he was trying to accomplish a purpose, not to make public opinion. But Chamberlain and Corbin and those other governors down there would have their own way. They would not listen to me, and they would do trouble, and then they were willing to take anybody's advice."

"The Republicans first accused you of making a bargain, didn't they?"

"Oh, yes, they knew they would, and that one reason why they only lay out their money in making a bargain, I announced my purposes of voting for Butler. There was no sense in making a party question of Butler's case any more than the case of Eustis. I told the Republicans that if they would go into a caucus and make a party question of the Corbin and Kellogg cases, I would vote for both of them. I dared them to do that, but they wouldn't. I said to them that this party question in caucus, and Kellogg and Corbin, and if you don't, you leave me to question for each Senator to decide, and I'll vote according to my conviction of what is right. I told the Republicans that the legality of Butler's election was a party question, and it had already been decided by the course of the Republicans in South Carolina and by the President."

"Senator, do you believe you can get a fair trial in South Carolina?"

"I am satisfied public opinion there has changed a great deal, and I might get a fair trial, but there is a class of politicians there who are strongly opposed to Butler, and they fight me because I am not a politician. They will hurt me, if they can, on that account."

"What does this class of politicians consist of?"

"Well, Wade Hampton did not want Butler elected. He would like to vacate his present office, and go to the United States Senate. He thinks that if he does there just at this time, I don't intend to give him a chance if I can help it."

"Do you intend to visit South Carolina soon, Senator?"

"No. I will not go there for the present. In a few days I intend going to Pennsylvania, where I will rest during the recess and recuperate my health."

Acts and Joint Resolutions Approved by the Governor.

The following is a complete list of the acts and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor:

1. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to charter the Greenville and Augusta Railroad Company," passed March 1st, 1877.

2. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower E. A. Fairly to establish and maintain gates across certain public roads in Orangeburg County."

3. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, to furnish pay certificates for the

amount of the per diem and mileage due to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the officers and employees of both branches of the General Assembly, and to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the same, and to pay salaries of the State officers and per diem of committees sitting during the recess of the General Assembly.

4. An act concerning delinquent taxes for the last fiscal year.

5. Joint resolution to require the Secretary of State to ascertain and report at the next session what lands have been purchased for the State under the Land Commission, and in what counties, the prices paid, whether the State has received titles, and to which, and what disposition has been made of said lands.

6. An act to incorporate the Moiso Light Dragoons of Colleton County.

7. An act to incorporate the First Infantry Battalion of Charleston.

8. An act to amend the law relating to juries and jurors.</